OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

New York, Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

THE SITUATION. General Sherdan, in his official despatch, inforof the highly important successes of his grand carely movement up to Friday last. He had then reached Columbia, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, at the junction of the James and Rivanna rivers, about fifty miles we t by north of Richmond, having met with scarcely any opposition in his march. He had occupied, since the data o his previous despatch announcing the capture of the greater part of Early's force, Waynesbore, Staunton, Charlottesville, Scottsville and numerous other towns; destroyed all the locks for a considerable distance on the James River Canal, an immense number of bridges, many miles of railroad, mills, factories and vast quantities of merchandise. He had captured twelve canal boats laden with valuable supplies and fourteen pieces of artillery, besides abundance of provisions for his men and forage for his animals, with which the country was filled. This region, of which the James River Canal was an important artery, was the principal feeder of late of Lee's army; and General Sheridan's devastating work, will most seriously interfere with rebel subsistence around Richmond. He says that the rebels were so completely be wildered that they could make no opposition to him From the 27th ult, the time at which he started up the valley, up to the 10th inst., with the exception of four

days, his men had marched through almost incessant

rain. General Sheridan states that Commodore Hollins,

of the rebel navy, formerly of the United States navy,

was shot near Gordonsville. Va., while attempting to

make his cacape. We give a map showing the country

In vesterday morning's HE. LD was gi en General

in which Sheridan's cavairy have been operating. . .

Bragg's report of an important rebei success which he aimed to have achieved on the 8th inst., near Kinston, North Carolina. The despatches which we publish this morning show that Bragg bragged too soon; for, although be succeeded in capturing a large number of Union soldiers in the early part of that day, through his numerical superiority, he was ultimately worsted. and was likely to suffer still further disaster. Bragg is said to have had a large force at Kinston The national troops were under the immediate com mand of General Cox though General Schoffeld was on the ground a considerable portion of the time. The fighting commenced in skirmishing on the evening of th 7th inst., and continued on different portions of the lines, with occasional interruptions, night and day, up to the evening of the 10th, being at times of the most severe and stubborn character. General Cox's men were in trenched, and several desperate but unsuccessful attempts were made by the rebels to drive them from their works, which they still held, within three miles of Kinston, on the morning of the 11th. In a charge made by the rebels on the 10th they were repulsed with severe loss, and compelled to leave their killed and weunded on the field. General Couch's division of Union troops joined General Cox on the morning of the 11th instant, and it was thought that other battle might take place on that day, though there were indications that Bragg would fall back to the porth side of the Neuse river. During the engagements of the 8th, 9th and 10th instant nearly two thousand rebels were made prisoners. The entire Union losses in killed, wounded and captured were estimated at not over that number It was said that two of the rebelGe neral foe Johnston's corps had already united with Bragg's force and that the remainder of his troops soon would

Kilpatrick's cavalry, on the 10th inst, at another unnamed point, is announced by General Leo. It is ned that Hampton drove Kilpatrick from his camp. ral hundred of his men, his wagons and many horses. It is admitted, however, at the robels did not succeed in getting off finally with the guns and wagons; but whether or not they were destroyed is not told us. Many of Kilpatrick's men, but few of Hampton's, are said to have been killed and wounded. A Richmond paper, in commenting on this "victory," probably as mythical as numerous other of Wade Hampton's and Wheeler's reported successes over Gen. Kilpatrick, congratulates its readers that things are beginning to look decidedly bright in the South. Probably a little later news of Sherman's, Schofield's and Kilpatrick's operations will produce a change in its

A report from Newbern, N. C., says that the remaining Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., have been released by Union troops, whether of Sherman's or some other force is not stated.

New Orleans advices of the 7th inst. state that large bodies of troops were then leaving there for the vicinity of Mobile. General Bailey's expedition from Baton Rouge into the interior of Louisiana had reached Clinton. His force consists of three thousand cavalry and some

contain the armies south of Richmond are reported. City Point was the scene of an interesting peremony on last Saturday evening, consisting of the presentation to General Grant of the elegant and valuable gold medal and accompanying resolutions voted to him by Congress. It took place in the presence of an assemblage of di linguished military officers and

Stanton, one of the St. Albans raiders, has been found guilty by court martial and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence of the court was communicated to him on Bunday evening. The day of execution has not yet been

EUROPEAN NEWS

The steamship Hansa, from Southampton the 1st of March, reached this port yesterday. Her news is three

Lord Lyons had resigned the office of British Minist to Washington. His course during years of difficult and very delicate diplomacy has been fully approved of by the Palmerston Cabinet, and is endorsed by the London Journals. Sir Frederick Bruce, English Minister in China was in London at the time, is appointed to succeed Lord Lyons. The London Times says that Sir Frederick Bruce is accredited to the United States as an undivided country, and that the assertion that France and England deny Mr. Lincoln's authority to rule over the southern section after the 4th of March is a "delusion." Sir Frederick Bruce, the new English Minister t Washington, was attached to the English Legation in this country during the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, and subsequently held office in Newfoundland.
The London Times asserts that during the late peace cotlations in Hampton Boads, Ferretary Seward advoating England as the Power which deserved the attack. The London Times says England is an "innocent neu-

ral," but being now "ferewarned" of Mr. Seward's folloy, she is likely to be "forearmed." A correspondent of the London Telegraph writing from Virginia, on the 22d of January, says the sentiment" was then largely developed in Seorgia and North Carolina, and that the people exan unwillingness to go on with the contest they sought to procure peace by "separate State action."

and would, if necessary, "secode" from the confederacy, a movement of "formidable importance."

Consols ruled in London, March 1, at 88% a 89 for money. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, at a sight advance, on the 27th of February, but closed very duli with prices easier next day. On the 1st of March the market opened dull. Breadstuffs were dull an prices nominal. Provisions were rather heavy.

THE LEGISLATURS.

The State Senate yesterday passed bills in relation to the galaries of officers employed in the Department of Survey and Inspection of Buildings in the City of New York; to amend the charter of the International Fire Insurance Company, and amending the act relative to documentary evidence. The bill to amend the Bounty Logalizing bill was made the special order for to-day, and the New York Central Railroad Fare bill was made the special order for Wednesday, March 22. After an execu-

In the Assembly bills were reported relative to p ovsters in Queens county; to incorporate the Young Mon's Father Matthew Total Abetinence Society of New York, and to authorize plank roads and turnpike compa nies to impose and collect additional tell. Bills were in troduced to amend the charter of the Heritage Associa tion, and to legalize certain street improvements in New York. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Com-missioners of the Land Office to report the reason for delaying action with reference to the sale of the Quarantine lands on Staten Island. Bills were adof the Quarantine lands on Staten Island. Bills were advanced to a third reading to amend the charter of the Brooklyn Library Association; the New York and Brooklyn Baggage and Passenger bill; to amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New York, and to amend the act regulating pilotage in the port of New York. The evening session was occupied in the ration of the Claim bill

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Highly important Mexican news is contained in our despatches brought by the steamship Liberty, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 8th inst. On the 27th of last month was officially published in the city of Mexico Maximilian's decree confirming all the confiscations and sales of church property made under former cations and sales of church property made under former governments, amounting in value to many millions of dollars. This is a severe blow at the ecclesiastical rule, which has swayed Mexico since its settlement by Euro-peans. One of its effects will be the establishment of re-ligious toleration in the country, and it has consequently caused intense excitoment among the priests and the church party generally. Another decree, merging the church power into that of the State, was expected soon to follow. Another excitement arose out of the resignawhich, however, was not supposed to have been induced wholly by his decree against the church. Additional eccesses of the imperial arms are announced, and new thesions to the empire of important republican leaders are claimed. Discoveries of petroleum deposits have been made in different parts of the country. There were a large number of prominent Americans in Mexico.

During the cast few days a number of men have arrived and the steamer Corsica, from Nassau, N. P., who have been engaged in the blockade running business in that ocalify. These individuals openly boast of their profes sional achievements, so that there exists no doubt of their true character. It is said that hundreds of these desperate characters yet remain at Nassau, waiting for transportation to New York. It would be well for our

see that they do no harm.

The United States steam transport General Lyon, Capthin Minot Ward, from Wilmington, March 4, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought five hundred and thirty-live paroled prisoners to Annapolis. She could not get over the bar at New Inlet until March 7. While lying in the river off Fort Fisher, March 5, one nan jumped overboard and was drowned: name known. Two died and were buried on shore at the fort names unknown. One died on the passage and was buried at sea, supposed to be Sergeant Wiley, of the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers. The General Lyon arrived at Annapolis March 10, and, discharging the prisoners, proceeded to New York. Brevet Brigadier General John C. Abbott was in com-mand of the post of Wilmington. Business was assuming a lively aspect.

Advices from the British West Indies, dated at Grens on the 2d of February, report that dulness of trade was much complained of. Active preparations were being made for the coming sugar crop. The weather had been much unsettled. The whaling season had been opened by the capture on the 1st ultimo of a whale estimated to yield twenty barrels of oil. A merchant steam r fron Trinidad had called at the island for freight for London but it was thought that the steam line speculation would prove a failure. The inhabitants of St. Lucia were agi-

bor of Castries.

Governor Fenton states in an official despatch that he has assurances from the War Department that in all lono further order for drafting will be issued, and men already drafted will not be called upon for service.

evening to devise plans fer filling the military quots and avoiding the draft. Speeches were made by several pro-Board of Supervisors the aid of the meeting, and com-mittees were appointed to decide upon the course to be pursued and to confer with the residents of the other wards, after which an adjournment till next Friday even-

ing took place. The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. A ommunication was received from the Comptroller, announcing the fact that the fund for the relief of the families of volunteers was exhausted. The ord-nance ap-propriating half a million dollars for the relief of the liers' families was taken up, but lost for want of a constitutional vote. Alderman Farley's resolutions in reference to a site for the proposed new Capitol, were re-ferred to a joint committee having the matter in charge. The Comptroller was intrusted to sell at auction the lease of the Hoboken ferry at the foot of Spring street. After transacting some unimportant business, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, at two o'clock.

The Board of Councilmen held a short session yesterday. Comptroller Brennan sent in a communication rethe families of volunteers from this city in the army of the Union. He stated that the former estimate which supposition that the number of persons participating in the fund would not be materially increased, which then amounted to sixty-five thousand dollars; that in antici-pation of the disposal of the bonds twenty-two thousand follars had been expended, and that at least twenty th sand dollars more would be needed to meet the requisi-tions drawn by the Assistant Treasurer for the fortnight ending March 18. The paper was referred to the C mittee on Finance, pending the action of the Board of Addermen upon an ordinance relative to this matter the name of Morcer street, from Eighth to Amity street to Neilson place, and to change the name of Hammond to

to Neilson place, and to change the name of Hammond to West Eleventh street, were adopted.

The motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of Clarke against the brothers Brooks, of the Espress newspaper, was granted yesterday by Judge Daly. The Court trook the ground that the matter was before the general term on appeal, and that it would be wrong to sell the paper or take an account pending the decision of that tribunal

of that tribunal. An election will be held throughout this State to-day to decide whether the State constitution shall be ac amended as to provide for the appointment of Commis-

The State Senatorial committee engaged in the investi-gation of the affairs of our city government resumed their sessions yesterday, and continued their examina-tion of the City Inspector's Department. Several wit-nesses were examined, who gave some interesting testi-

nony. The committee will meet again to-day.

The bounty brokers and jumpers captured on Saturday by Colonel Baker's officers, were yesterday removed to Fort Lafayette from Hoboken. The office of Colonel Baker was besieged by the friends of the captives yesterday, including many politicians; but their influence was entirely out of its sphere in that quarter, as they

merce for distribution to the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge is now ready to be apthe advice of Commodore Winslow. Those who have claims on a portion of this fund can apply by letter to the Chamber of Commerce, box 3,842 New York Pos Office, when their applications will be immediately at-

tended to.

The young man Michael Casey, who was shot early on last Saturday morning, in the house No. 56 West Porty fourth street, while engaged, in company with two or

three others, in burgiarious operations on the premises, died on Yunday evening from the effect of his wounds, and a coroner's inquest was held over the body of deceased yesterday. Mr. Cochran, occupant of the house burgiariously entered by Casey, caught the latter in a closet where he attempted to concess himself, and drawing a pistol, shot him, with the results stated. It is said that Casey, previous to his death, confessed to being a bounty jumper. Two of the supposed associates Casey in the burglary have been arrented.

A gang of marauders, supposed to be deserters from the army, who have recently been committing depreda-tions on the farmers in the vicinity of Atlantic City, N I, were on Saturday pursued and attacked by a party of the residents, who succeeded in killing two of the re-

According to the City Inspector's report there we According to the City Inspector's report there were 473 deaths in the city during the past week—an increase of 3 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 29 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths in the course of last week 274 resulted from acute disease, 181 from chronic disease, and 23 from external causes, &c. There were 234 natives of the United States, 92 of Ireland, 35 of Ger many, 12 of Enginal, and the balance of various fereign countries. There were twenty-five deaths from smallpot during the past week, being one less than in the week

The stock market was dull and variable ye

Governments were quiet. Gold was weak and excited, and, after opening at 191%, closed at 185% down town. At the evening board it sold down to 184%.

The fall of gold unsettled the markets yesterday, and the business was very small. The exciting news from the theatre of war superseded all things else in the minds of the business public, and business was only of secondary consideration. On Change the flour mark ruled quiet; but prices were without essential change Wheat ruled steady, while corn and oats were dull an drooping. The pork market was dull and lower. Beef steady, while lard was in limited demand and a shade easier. Freights rather more active at previous rates. Whiskey 1c. higher, but quiet.

Our National Finances-Specie Pay

With the widening conviction in the public mind that the rebellion will be soon extin guished, the impression is gaining ground that we shall have an early return to specie payments. To this end the new Secretary of the Treasury has promised us he will endeavor to shape his administration of the national finances, upon which everything else depends. The general policy thus indicated by Mr. McCulloch neets with universal approval; but it is to the practical details of his system that we must look for its success or failure.

He has a fair field and a good prospect before him. We have passed the dead point of danger in the depreciation of the government paper credit and currency-loans and notes-we have touched bottom. Gold is steadily declining, and greenbacks are steadily advancing towards that central point of financial security and harmony known as par. The wealth and progressive developments of the vast resources of the country are equal to the demands of a national debt of even three thousand millions, and a government expenditure of five hundred millions year beyond its receipts, provided that this excess of expenditure shall within a year or two altogether cease. That the annual receipts of the Treasury within a year will be equal to its current expenses is probable; that this point will be gained before the expiration of two years is morally certain. It is also probable that within this interval a return to specie payments might be accomplished; but here the question recurs, would not this return be so abrupt as to bring about that very danger which we are seeking to avoid—a financial

During England's twenty years of war with Napoleon the Bank of England remained under suspension of specie payments. With the overthrow and removal of Napoleon to the island of Elba in 1814, and in anticipation of a permanent peace and specie payments, there came upon England such an epidemic of speculation as to lead to the continuance by the bank of the suspension of cash payments till 1815, and so on, from year to year, till 1821. But in spite of this check the bubble which was inflated in 1814 was of such dimensions that with its collapse, a year or two later, such "universal losses and failures among the agricultural commercial manufacturing mining, shipping and building interests, as had never before been paralleled."

The breaking up of the country banks, and the consequent withdrawal of their paper from the general volume in circulation, "caused demand for additional issues from the Bank of England to help to maintain the public credit.' From 1815 to 1821 the bank repeatedly intimated its readiness to resume cash payments. but was as often restrained by the government. In 1825-four years after its resumption-it was reduced to the verge of a collapse, from a run upon it to meet the demands of a panic arising from the enormous speculations in joint stock adventures in Mexico and the South American States, declared independent in 1824. The bank survived, though the consequences of that epidemic of speculation were the ruin of thousands, who had in the outset more money than brains.

These lessons of experience from the Bank of England may be turned by our Secretary of the Treasury to a good account. Our national treasury has become to us our Bank of England. and it is in the hands of Mr. McCulloch. Much as we desire a return to specie payments, he will accomplish nothing to this end by too rapidly reducing the volume of our national paper currency. The business affairs of the country cannot at once be adapted to a reduction of this currency to the specie basis, or anything near it. A sudden reduction in prices of all commodities representing capital or labor would follow, which would involve us all in a great revulsion. On the other hand, with the suppression of Jeff. Davis and the restoration of the rebellious States to the supreme authority of the Union, there will be a great enlargement of the field of circulation of our national currency, and a corresponding strengthening of the Treasury in its resources and means of redemption.

In this view, fortified for a gradual contraction, the great object to be considered is not so much the speediest possible attainment of dollar for dollar between gold and greenbacks in Wall street as the prevention of a financial revulsion from a too violent descent to the specie platform. We may expect with the return of peace such a mania of speculation, in enterprises for the repeopling, re-building, refurnishing and regeneration of the Southern States, as the world has never seen. These adventures will afford the necessary water way for much of our redundant national currency. Otherwise the local banks, North and South, will supply the required paper money as freely as General Jackson's pet banks of 1835-6, to the prejudice of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch may restrain them to the benefit of all concerned.

At all events, while a sudden melting of

mountains results in ruinous inundations, we asters are avoided. So, while preparing for specie payments, in avoiding a too rapid withdrawal of the national currency we avoid the shock of a financial revulsion, and gradually prepare all hands for the change that is to

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER AND THE REMEDY .-We are sick of the continual slaughter on our railroads. Something must be done to put a stop to it, and it must be a rigorous measure, which admits of no escape from responsibility. Some people say that the frequency of accidents on the railroads, by which so much life is sacrificed, is the premeditated result of stockiobbing on the part of the companies, to reduce the value of stock by carelessness in the manage-ment and the constant loss of life, in order that certain parties may be able to buy stock cheap and then, by instituting a better managemen bring up the price, and sell at a high figure. It is almost impossible to conceive anything ac wicked as this even in the mind of a stockjobber; but from whatever cause this wholesale railroad murder proceeds, there is a remedy a hand which ought to be resorted to, and we warrant it would be found most effective. Let the Legislature pass a law empowering any criminal judge or district attorney in all the districts of the State to present to a grand jury the circumstances of every accident by which life is lost; examine witnesses before them, and indict the parties found to be responsible, just as in the ordinary cases of murder or burglary, and affix the penalties on the same scale. This would bring railroad directors and employes to sense of the fact that human life cannot be recklessly trifled with; and it is the only way to prevent the railroad slaughters which of late have become a disgrace to the country.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SIGNOR FORNEY .-We perceive that Signor Forney, in his Washngton journal, has given to the public the gratilying intelligence that the health of the Vice resident "has been entirely restored." The amiable Chevalier says of Mr. Johnson, after his surprising recovery, that that gentleman "was as cheerful as any man could be after having recovered from so severe an indisposition." We suppose so, and think that the Vice Presilent ought to be eternally grateful to his friend. the Signor. Forney is a truly benevolent mana real friend in need. In fact, he is nearly as benevolent as Secretary Welles, only not so silly. The Vice President, it will be remembered, got into a rather serious difficulty just before he fell sick, and it was necessary for him to get out of the scrape in some plausible fashion. Mr. Johnson alone was unequal to the task; but, fortunately for him, the diplomacy and benevolence of Signor Forney came to his aid. This amiable gentleman saw through the matter at once, and, having sugrested a remedy, the Vice President, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, threw himself upon his friendly breast and wept aloud. The preliminaries were soon settled and the Vice President carried to Silver Springs, where, we now hear, he has completely recovered his health.

This timely and benevolent action of the lignor Forney ought not, and we hope it will not, be readily forgotten. It is always useful to have so amiable a person at hand in cases of this kind-a man who not only knows how to get people into dilemmas, but to help them ou of their troubles afterwards. That the Vice President will feel deeply grateful to him for his exertions to restore him to health during his ate severe indisposition, as well as for the generous paragraph announcing his complete convalescence, we have no doubt whatever But for such services there should be a com mensurate reward. We expect, therefore, that Signor Forney will, at the very least, be made Secretary of the Navy.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW AND THE BI CITY RAILROADS.-Through an oversight the line announcing the time the amended Internal Revenue act is to go into effect, which was intended should form part of the head of the synopsis which we published on the 6th inst., was omitted The Brooklyn city railroad companies acted upon the provision, which we gave in full, empowering them to add one cent to their rates of fare; and, without waiting to ascertain when the law went into operation, immediately announced their determination to charge six eents. Their greediness, if appears, got the etter of their judgment and caution, and thus led them into a violation of their contracts with the city government Section eighteen of the law says that " This act shall take effect on and after the 1st day of April, 1865."

## FILL UP OUR QUOTA.

The Draft Indefinitely Postponed. ALBANY, March 13, 1865.

Assurances are given me by the Provest Marsha General, through Lieutenant Governor Alvord, who Washington at my request, that no draft will be ordered in this State as long as or wherever re-rulling is rogressing reasonably fast; and where a draft ba ady taken place, drafted men will not be required to report if volunteers are secured fast enough to give seurance that the quotas will be filled within a br ef period. Boards of enrolment must be kept busy. This adulgence should greatly stimulate to renewed efforts in securing volunteers. Our faith is pledged that such will be the result. I appeal to the people that it be kept.

Elections To-day.

An election will be held in this State to-day, to decide whether a constitutional amendment appointing five Commissioners of Appeals, to try causes now on the cal-endar of that court, shall be ratified or rejected. Ballots can be obtained at the County Clerk's Office by all desiring to vote. NEW HAMPSHERE.

The regular election for State officers and members of Congress takes place to-day. The following are the can-didates:—

First district.....\*Daniel Marcy. Second district....Lewis W. Clark. \*Ed. Third district....Harry Bingham. \*Jas \*Members of the Thirty-eighth Congress The following was the vote for Governor and President

Republican majority..... 5,666

for general officers, and district conventions for the name ination of representatives in Congress, will be held at RETURN OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THISD REGISENT

The above regiment is expected to arrive in this city some time to morrow, after having filled its full time in the army of the Union. The veterans will be appro-priately received by the Hawkins Zouaves. They held a meeting last night, and completed their arrangements for rescaling.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Watermoros, March 13, 1865.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The military situation to-night is understood to be more promising of speedy and complete success than at any period of the war. Telegrams have been received, stating that the Richmend papers of to-day are filled with deleful comments on the condition of affairs, which, notwithstanding the prohibition of the rebel War Department, they represent as extremely desperate. Sheridan, they admit, has played the mischief with their avenues of supply in cutting the canal, and fears are expressed that he will reach Burk's station unopposed, and will destroy the last link between Richmend and anywhere else. It is believed here that Sheridan has already passed Burk's station, the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and Richmend junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and Richmond and Danville roads, and gone either to Sherman or Grant. This saves Grant the trouble of cutting the Southside, or Danville road, and leaves to General Loe the alternative of starving his army at Richmond or dividing his already depleted forces by sending some to Lynchburg and some to Danville, which will leave asy work for Grant to promenade into Richmond and end the whole affair. Be Grant, Sherman, Schofield, Sheridan and Stone man the rebol armed forces are rapidly being driven to he anaconda are contracting visibly. ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln is reported quite sick to-day, and has denied himself to all visitors. The prayers of even those who have reviled him are offered for his continued health

MOSBY'S GUERILLAS NEAR WASHINGTON

Last night Mosby's guerillas came down to Munson's hill and Balley's crossroads, about seven miles from Washington and within three or four miles of our fortiheations. They stopped at T. B. Munson's house, and took six of his horses, leaving but one. An unfortunate contraband was taken back to his master. This is the second night visit Mr. Munson has had from these depredators and thieves, but this time they omitted to capture his son, as they did on a former visit. bered about thirty. They were fresh from a conflict with a squad of our cavalry, which they had defeated, leaving two dead and two wounded on the field, and taken the others, with the exception of the comm EXCURSION TO SAVANNAIL.

A large party of Senators and others, with their families, will leave here to-morrow, on board the steamer Thomas Collyer, for Fortress Monroe, where they will take passage on board the steamshi this point they will be furnished with transportation and stence on board of some government vessel to the present state of affairs in the Interior Department will prevent Mr. Harian from joining this excursion, as

INSPECTION OF THE POTOMAC PORTIFICATIONS Generals Hardin and Haskin, of the defences of Wash ington, will proceed to-morrow down the Potomac upon a tour of inspection of the fortifications, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen.

AN HONEST MAN IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. A laborer in the Treasury Department, named Davis, while engaged in sweeping the building on Saturday evening, found a package containing one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which, with rare honesty for these degenerate times, he returned to Secretary McCul-

Bids for flour for the army were opened to-day, at Colonel Bell'soffice, and twelve thousand barrels taken at \$11 15. This is more than one dollar per barrel below the prices paid last month, and, in view of the decline, paly a small quantity for immediate use was taken.

IMPORTANT TO CLAIM AGENTS.

The War Department orders that hereafter no claim resented by any agent, whether banker or attorney, will be entertained by its disbursing officers, unless said agen shall produce a certified copy of his license, as granted the Collector, or a certificate from the Assessor of litrict, that he is not considered liable to license duty.

THE SPECULATIONS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU. The Interior Department imbrogite daily developes more rapidly and fully. Some six or eight years ago scrip was issued to the Sac and Fox Indians, in Kansas, in payment for the erection of buildings upon their new reservation farther West. This scrip was subsequently made interest bearing, and by its tenor was to be redoemed out of the proceeds of the sales of the reserva-tion. These lands are some of the best in the State, and were sold about two months ago, the Secretary and Commissioner being large purchasers. Previous to the said the scrip had nearly all been purchased, as is alleged, by what may be termed "the Interior Department ring," at an average of about forty per cent of its par value. It will be seen that a profit of sixty per cent and several years interest on three hundred thousand dollars amounts o a snug little sum.

Another transaction, boldly charged upon these officials enormity almost surpasses belief. The charge is no than connivance at the sales by agen to of the departm of Indian goods to the rebels in Arkansas and Toxas, in they were estensibly purchased, and a division of the spells among the members of the "ring." This neglect of the Indians may account for their heatility and union with the rebels in the Southwest. The matter should be fully investigated at once, both in justice to the officials complained of and to the Indians. These charges are of the gravest character, and if proved should cover the parties with infamy. The latter charges involve treason of the blackest character.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Central Railroad Fare Bill-Improvement of Railroad Travel-A Rush of Office Seckers, &c.
ALBANY, March 13, 1865.

At the evening session of the Senate the Central Rail road Fare bill was made a special order for Wednesday week. This was done without dissent, the opposition, as well as the friends of the bill, agreeing upon a trial of strength for that occasion. The form of the measure, as

it stands at present, is regarded as dead:

A bill will be presented here to morrow, carefully prepared, and making the most stringent provisions for the afety of travel on the railroads of the State, and securing their more effective government and construction. The measure is new and simple in its method of dealing with the question, though modified it some degree upon the statutes on the same subject in force in New England. It is proposed to insure the pussage of such a measure by coupling it with the proposition for increasing or equalizing the fare on the Central and other roads. ny is crowded again with arrivals, principally from

and the co-chair appointment are here, how-ever, upon measures pending in the Legislature, but mainly those involving patronage. The old lobby who have frequented the Cap'tol on jobs appear to be super-seded completely by a new set, and mostly office seek-ers. The Governor will send in a fresh batch of these patriots on Wednesday, and hence the rush. It is not certain until to-morrow what end of the list will be taken up, but only a pertion will be named. ITAILAN OPERA. -There was a very fine house at the

Academy last evening. The occasion was a somewha inusual one, inasmuch as the three prima donne of the unusual one, inamuca as the three prima downs of the company—Zuechi, Kellogg and Morens—appeared to-gether in Don Giovanni. The opera was given with great spirit. The encores were frequent throughout, and the artists were repeatedly called before the curtain. This evening La Form dei Destino will be produced for the first time in Brooklyn. All the splendid scenery painted for this opera at the New York house will be transported to Brookiyn for the occasion, and this great work of Verdi will be given with all its original grandour. To morrow evening we will have Fra Diago t the New York Academy, to be followed by Norma on Thursday, and I Purilani on Friday. We understand that Mr. Maretzek has accepted our suggestion of giving La Forta del Degino at a marinie on Saturday to close the regular season.

NISEO'S SALCON. -The tenth concert of Mile. de Katon Wehli, at Niblo's Saloon last evening, was more largely attended than any previous concert. The these artists to more advantage. Mile, de Katow played better than ever, and was received with great en Wehli's performance we need only say that it was as brilliant and aston shing as usual. We have rarely seen an audience more enthusiastic. Every (coprano) and Signor Poulischi (basso). Mr. Strakosch takes these adas inble artists to Boston and Providence today. On Friday next they will have another concert at

# CANBY.

General Bailey's Expedition into the In-

terior of Louisiana—Concentration of Troops for an Attack on Hobits, &c. New ORLEANS, March 7, via Camo, March 13, 1868. General Balloy's expedition from Baton Rouge into the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi, consists of three thousand cavalry, with a strong support of artiflery. At last accounts the expedition occupied Clinton, La. This section of the country contains a majority of loyal people, and it is believed that this occupation in esigned to be permanent.

Gen. Baidy Smith accompanied Gen. Canby on his re-cent trip to the vicinity of Mobile. He has not yet been assigned to any command.

Large bodies of troops are leaving here for the vicinity

of Mobile. There are also indications of movements in other directions. The steamships Guiding Star and George Cromwell have been taken by the military for the transportation of troops to Mobile.

The steamship Morning Star arrived to-day.

Cotton has declined 2c. ; low middling, 70c. a 72c. Su gar and molasses active. Orders have been received to forward provisions to the North, and 1,600 bbls. land are now awaiting shipment. New York tonnage is scarce. Cotton to New York Mc. Bankers' sight checks on New York, par.

Arrived brig Edward H. Kennedy, from Boston.

West Tennessee Thrown Open to Trade. Caino, March 18, 1865.

Four hundred and fifty paroled prisoners from New Orleans, belonging to Western regiments, arrived to day, and will move North as soon as transportation can be

General Washburne has thrown the entire district at West Tennessee open to trade. Citizens will be allowed to come freely to Memphis with the products of the coun try and take out a limited amount of family supplies. This will continue, however, only so long as people man fest a loyal, friendly feeling towards the government of the United States and do not abuse the privilege granted

Capture of Sue Munday and Other Guerillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1865.

An expedition of fifty of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, sent

from here on Saturday, yesterday surrounded a barn is Webster, Meade county, and, aft r some resistance, in which three men were slightly and a fourth mortally wounded, captured Captains Sue Munday, alias Jerome Clarke Magruder, and Henry Metcalf. The prisoners were brought here by the Morning Star this morning and lodged in the military prison. Magruder is suffering from a recent wound and is not likely to recover.

The Seven-Thirty Loan. Philadelphia, March 13, 1866.

Jay Cooke reports cales of the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of \$5,246,700, including subscriptions from Memphis for \$300,000, from New York for \$1,627,500, and from 3,671 individuals for \$50 and \$100.

Personal Intelligence.
General Burnside, General Averill and General Frenont are staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

City Intelligence.

FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of a boy were found floating in the river near James' slip yesterday, evidently having been in the water three or four days. Bedently having been in the water three or four days. De-ceased had on a gray sack coat, a pair of blue navail pants and a black cloth vest. He had black hair, a slight scar on his nose, and appeared to be about fifteen or six-teen years old. From a letter found in his pocket de-ceased's name appears to have been Lewis Morten. This letter was addressed to "Hicksville, Long Island." An Inquest will be held on the remains to-day.

FIRE IN MARKETPIELD STREET.—Last evening at a little before nine o'clock a fire occurred in a stable at No. 21 1/2
Marketfield street, occupied by John Baily. Six horses
which were in the stable were got out without injury.
Mr. Baily estimates his loss in feed at about \$300; no insurance. The damage to the building is estimated as
about \$100. Owned by Mr. Gillett; supposed to be insured. The cause of the fire was not known.

False Delicacy.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breats, and, through over-some mistake, especially if they are sware of the merits and great editors of the fragrant SUSCHONT. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty. There is no valid excuse for a bad breats now.

Sold by all druggists.

A friend relates to us that the summer before the war, at the house of a hospitable South Carolinian planter, he was up one morning with the sun and was about to venture forth on a morning walk, when he was checked by the planter of

""Early to bed and early to rise, will make a man healthy and wealthy and wise."
"Very fine, sir, but all a fallacy. Barly rising and the installation upon an empty stomach of the morning malaria of this country. North and South, have been the death of thousands, sir, from the time of Captain John Smith to this day. Wait till after breakfast, fortify your stomach with a cup of hot coffee, and then, the nortous rapors of the night being exhaled by the sun, we will take a

my dear Colonel, I am always fortified with a wine HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BIT TERS."

Ah, then, sir, you may stick to Dr. Franklin. Hosistles' agent at Charleston supplies me, and I am expecting a box to day with my wagon. Those bitters, I find, are a sure period live against all the fevers resulting from malaris. Dr. Frank lin holds good, sir, even in the awamps of South Carolina, if fortified with Hoisetter's Bitters.

A Silent Sewing Machine. 508 Broadway A .- White's Patent Lever Truss Cures

de; no pressure on the back. A Beautiful Complexion.—The Genuine and old established LARD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, OF LIQUID PEARL, is prepared only by GEORGE W. LAIRD. Depot 74 Fulton street. Druggists everywhere.

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For coughs, colds and throat disorders use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recom and prescribed by physicians and surgeons in the army. Soldiers and officers, being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt re-

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

Barnum's Museum, Broadway, Maca-moth Fat Women, Giantess, Expose of Spiritualiam, Dwarf, Giant Boy. THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK-day and Best.-Miller's Hair Dyc-Best in Qual-

Chevaller's Life for the Hair Restores resid clean. Stands above comparison with any other half residing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, 1,12 frondway. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Corns, Bunlons, Enlarged Joints and Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortu-nate.—32 page pamphiet, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty street, New York.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—Welling's Dyspep-sia Tablets, for Indigestion and Heartburn. 19 cents a box. Grover & Baker's First Premium Elas-ue stitch and lock stitch SEWING MACHINES, 46 Broad

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LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INPANTS'
PLAIN AND FANCY HATE,
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Trimmed and untrimmed, at wholesale and reason.

THURSDAY, March 16.

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Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing lachines.—WHEELER & WILSON 625 Broadway. See beeler & Wilson's Button Hole Machine. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. A certain cure for oughs, colds, influenza, hoarseness, diffi-cult breathing and all affections of the throat, breaching tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound stothes all irritation. The Tar of Halm of tilead penetrates, cleaness and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it, 50 cents per hottle. For saie by all druggists.

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A pamphlet directing how to speedly restore sight and give
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usal free, on receipt of 10 cants. Address

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